borders usually irregular, colour rarely olive as in alveus, often more or less reddish. "Rectangle allongé" in the space 4-5 and a brown spot between it and median band. The "rectangle" is the marginal spot in this space, and extends squarely towards the middle of the wing as in no other of these species.

Fritillum.—H.W. underside, colour reddish and marbled with darker; rectangle quite short. Upper side, spots large, conspicuously white on a black ground, discoidal spot large and square, in carlinae

it is smaller and has concave margin ("signe de Delahaye").

Onopordi.—H.W. underside, largest spot of band, space 4-5 anvilshaped, inner and outer margins concave; spot in space 1-c ("signe de Blachier"), may be sharply pointed (at inner side of middle of space) towards hind margin and hollowed basally, or the inner margin is further from the base than the outer, giving the basal and outer margins an S curve. It tends to have the spots outlined.

Serratulae.—Discal spot concave outwards, larger than in alveus, onopordi, and carlinae, sometimes nearly as large as in fritillum. H.W. underside ground colour of uniform tint, no marbling or dark margin

to spots.

Carthami.—H.W. underside, colour much as in serratulae, but with much dark shading and with margins to spots, which makes very pronounced the arrow-head form of the marginal spots, especially near 4 and 5.

Dr. Reverdin gives a resumé (p. 171, Bulletin, Geneva Society, vol. ii.) of the characters of these species and (p. 172) of the principal details in the differential diagnosis.

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

PLATE X .- MALE APPENDAGES.

Fig. 1. Onopordi. × 20.

Fig. 2. lateral apophyses.  $\times$  30.

Fig. 3. Serratulae. × 20.

lateral apophyses.  $\times$  30.

## PLATE XI .- MALE APPENDAGES.

Figs. 1 and 3. Fritillum.  $\times$  15.

Fig. 2.

,, 10th segment.  $\times$  30. 10th segment.  $\times$  30. Fig. 4. carthami Showing that no "lateral apophyses" are present.

Fig. 5. carlinae.  $\times$  15.

10th segment.  $\times$  30. Fig. 6.

## PLATE XII.—UNDERSIDES × 2 OF

1. serratulae. 2. onopordi. 3. carlinae. 4. fritillum.

These are all very characteristic examples except 3, carlinae, in which the "long rectangle" (against hindmargin, hindwing) is of only about half its usual length in this species, showing how even this character can vary. The specimen was verified by examination of the appendages.

## A List of Ants from Mesopotamia; with a description of a new species and a new variety.

By H. DONISTHORPE, F.Z.S., F.E.S.

Nearly all the following Formicidae were taken by Lieutenant W. Edgar Evans, R.A.M.C. (T.), at Amara, on the Tigris, Mesopotamia, a few of each species having been sent to me to name by his father,

Mr. William Evans, of Edinburgh. One species and one variety are new to science.

> Subfamily DORYLINAE Leach. Section EUDORYLINAE Forel.

Tribe DORYLINI Forel. Dorylus Fabricius. Genus Subgenus Tuphlopone Westwood.

D. fulvus West. 1  $\sigma$  sent to me by Lieutenant Buxton, taken at Kumait, R. Tigris; 7  $\chi$  taken by Lieut. Evans under clods of earth in cultivated ground near Amara. 10. ii. 18. (No. 9).

> Subfamily MYRMICINAE Mayr. Section EUMYRMICINAE Emery.

PHEIDOLINI Emery. Tribe Genus Messor Forel.

M. barbarus structor Latr., var. orientalis Emery. 10 & in moist ditches in garden, 1. xi. 17. (No. 1), and 1 dealated 2 under clod in garden, near Amara, 12. ii. 18. (No. 10), Lieut. Evans.

> Pheidole Westwood. Genus Subgenus Pheidole Westwood, s. str.

P. pallidula Nyl. 15 (4 4 and \$ \$) under clod on cultivated land, Amara. 9. ii. 18. (No. 14), Lieut. Evans.

> Tribe Solenopsidini Forel. Monomoriini Emery. Genus Monomorium Mayr. Subgenus Xeromyrmex Emery.

M. salomonis subopacum F. Sm., var. phoenicia Emery. About 70 ¥ ¥ under clods of earth in cultivated ground near Amara, 10. ii. 18. (No. 7), Lieut. Evans.

Subgenus Paraholcomyrmex Emery.

M. destructor Jerd., var. pallidus n. var. Differs from the typical form, in that the whole body is almost entirely of a pale, but clear bright, yellow. As all the specimens are coloured exactly alike, it is as well to give a name to this variety.

About 90 \$ \$ under clods of earth in cultivated ground near Amara. 10. ii. 18. (No. 5), Lieut. Evans.

Subgenus Holcomyrmex Mayr.

M. evansi n. sp.

§ Shining brownish black, with long scattered white hairs; mandibles, cheeks,

tarsi, and articulations of the joints of the legs brown-yellow.

Head rectangular, finely and sparingly punctured; elypeus smooth and shining, furnished with two strong, sharp, projecting points; mandibles striate, terminal border armed with three strong teeth; antennæ 12-jointed, club 3-jointed, shorter than the rest of the funiculus. Thorax very finely and sparingly punctured; sides of mesonotum finely granulate; epinotum almost impunctate. Petiole almost impunctate, cylindrical and long anteriorly, the post-petiole broad and nodiform posteriorly; gaster very finely punctured. Long, 4mm.

? Head, thorax, petiole, and post-petiole almost black, mandibles, tarşi, articulations of the joints of the legs, and gaster, brown.

Very much larger, more strongly punctured, and more hairy than §. Petiole and post petiole broader in proportion than in §. Wings ample, milky white, pterostigma, costa, and subcosta, brown. Long, 11-12mm.

3 Black, with long light brown hairs; tarsi, articulations of the joints of legs,

and gaster, brown.

Head subrectangular, punctate and striate; clypeus broad and convex; mandibles strong, striate, terminal border armed with two sharp teeth; antennæ 13-jointed, funiculus slightly thickened towards apex. Thorax high; mesonotum longitudinally striate, with scattered, pit-like punctures with raised edges; praescutellum longitudinally striate; scutellum shining, with scattered punctures with raised edges; epinotum striate and finely rugose. Petiole and post petiole broad, finely transversely striate on upper surface; gaster with finely scattered punctures. Wings as in 2. Long, 9.5mm.

Mashara Canal, near Amara, 8. iii. 18. (No. 16).

This species is allied to M. (H.) dentigerum Rog., from which it differs in being larger and darker in colour, the teeth of the clypeus are stronger and sharper, and the petiole and post petiole are larger and much broader, etc.

Subfamily **DOLICHODERINAE** Forel. Section EUDOLICHODERINAE Forel.

Tribe Tapinomini Emery.
Genus Tapinoma Foerster.
Subgenus Tapinoma Foerster s. str.

T. melanocephalum F. Two dealated 9 9 and 50 \$ \$ under stones in garden below Amara, 18. iii. 18. (No. 15), Lieut. Evans.

Subfamily CAMPONOTINAE Forel.

Section MESOCAMPONOTINAE Forel.

Tribe Plagiolepidini Forel. Genus Acantholepis Forel.

A. frauenfeldi Mayr. Seven de<br/>älated 9 9 and 38  $\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,\,$ under clod in garden near Amara, 13. i<br/>i. 18. (No. 12), Lieut. Evans.

Genus Plagiolepis Mayr. Subgenus Plagiolepis Mayr. s. str.

P. pygmaea Latr. Four & & under clod in cultivated land near Amara, 19. ii. 18. (No. 13), Lieut. Evans. & & sent to Dr. Chapman by Lieut. Buxton from Mesopotamia, attending Lycaenid larve.

Section EUCAMPONOTINI Forel.
Tribe Prenolepidini Forel.
Genus Prenolepis Mayr.
Subgenus Nylanderia Emery.

P. longicornis Latr. Thirty & & in room in A.D.M.S. billets, Amara, 24. xi. 17. (No. 3), Lieut. Evans.

P. jaegerskjoeldi Mayr. Thirty-nine & & under clods of earth in cultivated ground near Amara, 10. ii. 18. (No. 4), Lieut. Evans.

Tribe Camponotini Forel. Genus Camponotus Mayr. Subgenus Myrmoturba Forel.

C. maculatus thoracicus Forel., var. xerxes Forel. Eight (44 and 44) on verandah of A.D.M.S. billets, Amara, 10. xi. 17. (No. 2), five 44 under clods of earth in cultivated ground near Amara, 10. ii. 18. (No. 8), and one 44 and fourteen (44 4 and 44 4 under clods in garden near Amara, 12. ii. 18. (No. 11), Lieut. Evans.